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PLANNING AND THE NEW FEDERAL REGIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

Urban and regional planning is to play a key role in the new federal regional expansion policies. The establishment of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion last year marked the beginning of emphasis on programs of economic expansion and social adjustment to improve the opportunities for productive employment and provide access to these opportunities for people in regions and areas of the country which have been left behind by economic progress.

The experience of the two earlier phases of regional policy in Canada suggests that these objectives cannot be achieved in any meaningful way by short-term expedients. Major structural changes in the economy and in the society of low-income areas are required to eliminate regional disparities. These changes can be brought about only by special efforts over a sufficiently long period of time. However, this does not mean that, in the name of 'long-term' planning, there is to be no action for a considerable length of time. The time-horizon with which the new regional policy is concerned is somewhere between the two extremes.

After consultation with the government of any province, a region comprising the whole of that province or a portion of it, but not less than 5,000 square miles in area, that is determined to require special measures to facilitate economic expansion and social adjustment, may be designated as a "designated region" under the Regional Development Incentives Act of June 1969. Two general guidelines are used to select these regions: the existing opportunities for productive employment in the region are exceptionally inadequate; and the provision of development incentives for the establishment of new facilities or the expansion or modernization of existing facilities in the region will make a significant contribution of economic expansion and social adjustment within the region.

Certain regions in every province have warranted designation under the new policy. These regions contain about one-third of the total Canadian labour force. Average per capita income in these regions is approximately 70 per cent of the national average, and their average unemployment rate is about 50 per cent higher than the national average.

The present regions are designated for a period of three years, to July 1972. The boundaries of the regions will be reviewed before the end of this time. It is then possible that, depending on the impact of the program on these regions' economic and social adjustment needs, some of the present regions may be de-designated and new ones designated. Thus, the designation of regions is flexible enough for policy to achieve the desired results.

The program provides two types of incentives for the establishment of a new facility or the expansion or modernization of an existing facility in a designated region. These are: a "primary development incentive" for the expansion or modernization of a facility; and a "secondary development incentive" for the establishment of a new facility or the expansion of an existing facility to enable the manufacturing or processing of a product not previously manufactured in the operation.

The maximum amount of the "primary development incentive" is 20 per cent of the approved capital costs (i.e. costs of machinery, equipment and buildings) of the facility, or $6 million, whichever is the lesser amount.

The maximum amount of a "secondary development incentive" is based on the approved capital costs of establishing or expanding a facility in respect of which such an incentive is authorized (i.e. "approved capital costs" here imply only such part of the capital as is employed in connection with the manufacturing or processing of a product not previously manufactured or processed in the operation), and on the number of jobs created directly in the operation. The maximum amount of this incentive is 5 per cent of the approved capital costs **plus** $5,000 for each job created directly in the operation.

For a facility receiving both types of assistance, the stipulation is that the combined development incentive shall not exceed $30,000 for each job created directly in the operation; or $12 million; or one half of the capital to be employed in the operation, whichever is the least amount. Furthermore, although it has an employment-related component to it, the program is essentially one of "capital" incentives. It does not provide any continuing subsidy; it is a once-and-for-all incentive to companies to start new production in a region where the employment is most needed. Incentives offered under this program are paid in the form of a grant, and are exempt from income tax.

In addition to designated regions there have been established a number of designated special areas.

Under the provisions of this legislation, after consultation with the government of any province, an area may be designated as a 'special area' in that province if it is determined to require special measures to facilitate economic expansion and social adjustment because of the exceptional inadequacy of opportunities for productive employment of the people of that area or of the region of which the area is a part. No minimum size is stipulated for these areas, as is the case

with 'designated regions'. Furthermore, a special area may be within a designated region or outside it.

The main points of distinction between a 'designated region' and a 'special area' are:

(i) the main growth program in a designated region is the capital grant for the establishment of new or the expansion or modernization of existing secondary manufacturing and processing activities. In the special areas, assistance can also be provided for the development of infrastructure in major and smaller industrial centres that, on the basis of economic analysis by the federal and provincial authorities, are recognized as key places where development can take place;

(ii) besides industrial centres, a special area may also be one in which there is a good potential for the development of primary or tertiary industries as a source of employment and income for the people in the area;

(iii) the legislation provides for the preparation of development plans for special areas. There is no such provision for the designated regions.

The Department of Regional Expansion believes that if industrial incentives are to be really effective, the centres in the slow-growth regions must be made more attractive to industry. They must also be able to provide the utilities and services that the industry requires, as well as a wide variety of social capital facilities to meet the needs of the growing population. It is the purpose of the development plans to provide these facilities in an integrated way in major industrial centres as well as in smaller industrial centres, and medium-sized towns which could be developed as trading centres to make them more attractive for the location or expansion of activities which can generate new income and employment opportunities for the people there. Population centres which are weak in these facilities, and where a potential for development clearly exists, will be the 'special areas' to which the development plans apply. The plans include programs not only to assist industrial development and improve infrastructure facilities (e.g. transportation, water and sewer systems, housing, education and health facilities, etc.) in the areas, but also others to stimulate the motivation and participation of the people in the process of economic and social change so that they may take advantage of the new employment and income opportunities created. The kinds of programs included in the development plan for a particular special area will depend on the kinds of economic expansion and social adjustment problems and needs of that area. Consequently, the size of public investment in, and the time-horizon of, the development plans vary from one area to another.

The development plans for special areas will be formulated and implemented jointly by the federal government and the provincial government concerned. Under this program, the Department of Regional Economic Expansion may enter into an agreement with any province whereby the provincial government will be assisted through a grant or a loan in respect of a part of the capital cost of establishing, expanding or modernizing any work or facility provided it is determined to be essential to the successful implementation of the development plan for a special area.

While the program is very new, there has been active implementation in several centres where joint federal, provincial, municipal or regional co-operation as seen in the creation of comprehensive plans prepared by qualified professional planners working in close co-operation with the Department's Planning Division. The functions of the Planning Division include economic and sociological analysis of regional problems; identification of needs for regional or area action; assessment of feasibility, effectiveness and costs of alternative plans and programs for special areas, formulation of development plans and programs; and provision of socio-economic analysis and planning service to other elements of the department.

The programs are likely to test the planner's competence not only in physical planning but in social programs and economic development as well, or the sum of all three. They will not only involve him in the usual plan preparation process but, with the comprehensiveness and relative urgency of the program, designed to fit short and mid term periods, in the decision-making and in the actual development implementation. Here is where some politician may well begin to see comprehensive planning not as the frosting on the cake, but as some of the meat and potatoes, of government. Here is an opportunity for the planner and the municipal engineer to be drawn closer together towards common ends. Here is an opportunity to mesh the work of the planner and the municipal finance officer in relating planning and its implementation program to capital improvement budgets

The Editor, who has been active in the development of a Comprehensive Community Plan for his City, has so far been impressed by the professional calibre and approach of the Department to the necessary planning for anticipated expanded community growth and improvement. He believes that this new federal approach can provide an optimum opportunity for full implementation in the physical, social, economic and governmental processes of our urban centres and regions. The opportunities are here. It is for the members of this Institute to take advantage of them.

President's Column

Instead of the usual pot-pourri column, I wish this month to make some comments on the February Council Meeting. This meeting was one of the most significant in recent years. The topics discussed and the actions taken are indicative of accelerating change in the Institute. Here are ten items.

Action One — Adoption by Council of the positive paper on the purposes of the Institute. The paper, prepared by Gerald Hodge as Chairman of a sub-committee of the Future of the Institute Committee, has been circulated to members for their reactions. The paper sees the role of the Institute as (a) offering leadership in improving environmental quality, (b) advancing the values, use and methods of planning, (c) promoting high standards of professional practice, and (d) communicating and co-operating with other professions concerned in improving the urban and regional environment.

Comment: The main implication of this report as noted in the paper itself is that "we continue to be a grouping of professionals engaged in various sections of the planning process". We have discarded for this time the alternative of an Institute serving many professions and other groups who may be involved in the creation of the environment. Council is advocating a speeded-up evolutionary approach. There is no abrupt change in direction proposed.

Action Two — Adoption as Institute policy of the proposal to encourage the creation of effective affiliated organizations or provincial associations leading to a federal structure for the Institute.

Comment: Movement away from the Institute as a monolithic structure has been haphazard. Today we are a hybrid. This policy makes it clear which direction we are going and will enable work to proceed on the implications of such a

policy on such matters as the composition of Council and how councillors will be elected.

Action Three — Arrangements made for a poll of members on a new name for the Institute.

Comment: Naming or renaming of streets, cats or babies is never easy. Maybe the ballot will give the answer. If this is resolved we can be sure that resolution discussion time at annual meetings will be shorter.

Action Four — Agreement reached on the fee structure basis upon which T.P.I.C.'s committee under Murray Jones will negotiate with P.I.B.C. on the renewal of the arrangement.

Comment: At the time of writing no agreement is forthcoming between the two Institutes. A final discussion will be held prior to the Annual Meeting of P.I.B.C. on April 25th. This is the most critical of the short term issues facing the Institute. A resolution one way or the other will have material repercussions on the Institute.

Action Five — A report received on the transfer of responsibilities from the Secretary-Treasurer to the Executive Director.

Comment: The transfer also means the completion of the changeover from the Institute's office in the Board of Trade to its new independent location. Although I have expressed appreciation of the services of Hugh Lemon, mention has not been made of our indebtedness to the Board of Trade. We have been most fortunate to have had the assistance of this agency over the past decade and more. But, however benevolent and economical their patronage has been, it was high time we operated independently.

Action Six — Legal investigation authorized on a proposal to provide for mail ballot voting on by-law amendments.

Comment: The subject was discussed and voted on at the annual meeting in St. John's. Although a proposal to have mail ballotting was defeated, there was a strong vote in favour of such a procedure. The exclusion of those not able to attend annual meetings from the process of by-law changing has been a gap in our democratic make-up. This was more recently underlined in a letter from Tom Jellinek in the December edition of "News". Council will after receipt of legal and other background studies give this subject a thorough review.

Action Seven — Reorganization of the Institute's committee system.

Comment: Over the years committees have come and gone, but mostly come. With the accumulation of Ad Hockery the standing prior to the February meeting was a total of 26 committees. The new system consists of seven main committees related to the purposes of the Institute. There is in addition an executive committee and two other minor committees required by the by-laws. In addition to naming committees and their chairmen, Council designated those with cross-country representation as National and those with local representation as Regional.

Action Eight — Receipt of a verbal report from Eli Comay, Chairman of the Interim National Membership Committee.

Comment: This information indicated the enormity of the task of arranging the mechanics and secondary policy connected with the move to the new membership policy passed at St. John's. A meeting of the Membership Committee with representatives from across the country had taken place the day before Council met.

Action Nine — A resolution moved by Victor Lambert requiring that the head office of the Institute be removed to the National Capital was carried.

Comment: The step is another indication of the Institute's pursuit of its twin objectives of being a truly National organization and expanding its role as a participant in those National affairs directly related to the profession.

Action Ten — Acceptance of a report on a new publications policy prepared by a committee under Brahm Wiesman. One of the recommendations was that "News" be expanded and brought out more frequently. This takes it from a one-man voluntary production to a joint system using the Executive Director and his staff together with a Council appointed editor. Norm Pearson of Vancouver has been appointed as the new editor and will be responsible for the next issue of "News".

Comment: This leaves me with one final word in what must be a two-column column. I wish to express appreciation for the tremendous work done by Murray Zides over the past years. He has kept this publication going even when we the membership failed to answer his pleas for material. He carried it through what may later be looked upon as the tough years, and now hands over a springboard for increasing our communication.

Tony Roberts

Personals

Norman Pearson — M.T.P.I.C. formerly assistant Director of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board and subsequently of the Greater Vancouver Regional District Planning Department is now Director of Planning Services with Erickson/Massey Architects and Planners of Vancouver, B.C.

Maurice E. Lloyd, M.T.P.I.C. formerly Director of Planning and Development, Dartmouth, N. S. is now with Acres Atlantic Limited, consulting engineers and Planners.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT T.P.I.C. HEAD OFFICE FOR INCLUSION IN THE LIBRARY

THE REVITALIZATION OF OLDER RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS by John Leaning, 9¼" x 9¼" brown/black paper cover book, 93 pages. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa 7, Ontario.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

The retirement study for the Victoria, B.C. Metropolitan Area has now been completed. The report covering the economic and social implications of the retired people in the community is available at a charge of $10.00. A short summary of the 300-page report is available free from: Capital Regional District Planning Department, 210 Burnes House, Bastion Square, Victoria, British Columbia.

MOBILE HOMES IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT, City of Edmonton Planning Department. 42 page report $3.00.

REGIONAL PLANNING IN NORWAY, H. L. Seip, Publication No. 7 of the Centre for Resources Development, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.

URBAN ANALYSIS — A study of City structure (with special reference to Sunderland). by B. T. Robson. In general terms this book outlines the techniques and methodology which are being used by geographers working in urban geography. Price $12.50, U.S., Cambridge University Press, 32 E. 57th Street, N.Y.C. 10022.

URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING — A Systems Approach by J. Brian McLoughlin. This book aims to provide a frame-

work in which advances in geography, economics and the social sciences may be related by applying theories of systems and control to the planning of human environments. Faber and Faber Ltd. 24 Russell Square, London WC1, Price £3.

CITY — York University's undergraduate journal of urban affairs. For details write: City, 209 McLaughlin College, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario.

TOWARDS A MORE EFFECTIVE LAND-USE GUIDANCE SYSTEM — A Summary and Analysis of Five Major Reports (four American and the Report of The (Canadian) Task Force on Housing and Urban Development) by David G. Heeter. 1969, 120 pp. soft cover, $6.00.

The report offers useful insights into what these major reports conclude should be done to increase local governmental competency and responsiveness, to restructure local organization, and to improve the capacity of local government to effectively plan for and guide the development of land. It analyzes the recommendations of the reports for promoting and protecting extra-local interests, for relating planning to land-use guidance, for assuring a wider choice in housing, and for using land-use guidance techniques in a system that would treat the use of land in three stages — developing, developed, and redeveloping.

Available from The American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill., 60637.

PUBLICATIONS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Listed in CONTACT in Urban and Regional Affairs

Planning and Resource Institute

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario

Yearly Subscription rates: $10. for institution of corporation; $8. for individual; $4. for student. U.S. subscription, less 7% of the appropriate rate.

THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRY— J. K. Galbraith. The Canadian Broadcasting Company, Toronto, Ontario, 1969. The author explores with common features and problems of the poor countries, showing how poverty tends to induce common patterns and modes of economic, political, as well as social and biological behaviour. Other chapters deal with great differences between poor countries and show that although poverty enforces common behaviour patterns, it proceeds from radically different causes. The book concludes with considerations of what can be done to remedy the situation.

IS NO ONE DYING: OUR POLLUTION OF THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT. — Ron Linton. Little, Brown & Company (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

The author's principal concerns, among others, are nuclear power, X-ray and chemical contaminants, industrial and private pollution of the air, water, food additives and preservatives, the effects of airport and urban noise, fouled drinking water, the disposal of industrial and urban liquids and solids.

THE REGIONAL CITY— Harold Kaplan. Canadian Broadcasting Company, Toronto, Ontario, 1969. A consideration of the state of politics and planning in metropolitan areas, together with an examination of the political responses to social and economic transformation of urban centres.

KINSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT— N. J. Smelser. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario.

POPULATION PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS— J. J. Spengler. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario.

TOWARD CENTURY 21— Wallia. General Publishing Co., Ltd., Don Mills, Ontario.

Two interesting studies from the Centre for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba: **Proceedings—Symposium on Resource Frontier Communities, December 16, 1968;** a dialogue between the centre's personnel and a group of people thoroughly experienced in the ways of resource frontier communities.

The Economic Status of the Canadian Indian— A Reexamination by P. Deprez and G. Sigurdson, December 1969; price $3.00. A true socio-economic study which sets out "to examine the validity of assumptions most frequently made with respect to the economic dimensions of the Indian problem and to examine the premises on which policy making is based." Quotation: On the assumption that the Indians could not be expected to operate within a disciplined and structured work situation, "our different case studies indicate that this suggestion is merely a myth and to a large extent an alibi"; and "the case studies . . . show very clearly that the Indians themselves are not averse to taking on work outside the frame of the traditional activities."

The fifth volume of Urban & Regional REFERENCES — SUPPLEMENT 1968 was published by CCURR in December.

SUPPLEMENT 1968 contains approximately 1200 references to published and unpublished documents relevant to Canadian urban-regional affairs. The material is both classified and indexed by author and geographic location. A separate section lists over 200 Canadian urban studies known to be in progress at the time of going to press. The material included covers such aspects of urban studies as the physical environment, demography, sociology, economics, transportation, government and administration, development and renewal.

SUPPLEMENT 1968 as well as preceding supplements, can be ordered from CCURR in Ottawa. Because the supply is so short, the original REFERENCES (1945-62) is available only to large central libraries in Canada.

SUPPLEMENTS 1963-64, 1965-66 and 1967, however, can be purchased on request.

SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS: A SOCIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW— W. M. Dobriner. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario.

Short flexible statement of the basic, sociological perspective, organized around the critical concepts of role, interaction, social system, group, community, and stratification.

PERSONAL SPACE: THE BEHAVIORAL BASIS OF DESIGN — Robert Sommer. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario.

Stating the need for the creation of structure based on genuine human need, the author argues that architects, designers, urban planners and general public must understand the complex needs of human space.

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY— R. R. Ford and G. F. DeJong. Editor. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario.

Probes the relationship between demographic and sociological variables, the authors treat the intersection between these two areas in order to gain a better understanding of the complexities of social demography.

THE CITY IN NEWLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: READINGS IN URBANISM AND URBANIZATION— Gerald Breese, Editor. Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborugh, Ontario.

Agency and individual reports based on recent censuses explore the status of urbanization in the context of worldwide trends according to major geographic regions.

Proceedings of a symposium on Industrial Waste Management held in Toronto on January 27, 1970 were expected to

be available in early March. Six papers were given by representatives of government and industry, covering land, air, and water aspects. For copies of the proceedings (free) contact: Waste Management Branch, Ontario Dept. of Energy & Resources Management, Queen's Park, Toronto.

INFORMATION ON THE CROWSNEST PASS SUB-REGIONAL STUDY—Part 3: "Regional Development and Urban Renewal" is now available from G. H. Davey, Oldman River Regional Planning Commission, 909 - 4th Avenue South, Lethbridge, Alberta. The study is supported by the Alberta Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation, Crowsnest Pass Communities, and C.M.H.C.

AIRPORT STUDY (Edmonton Area) — Edmonton Regional Planning Commission, 1969. 25pp. Contact Edmonton Regional Planning Commission, 10046 - 106th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

A condensed report containing: The Airport Environment, The Airport, Airports in the E.R.P.C. Area, Recommendations, Bibliography.

THE RIGHT TO HOUSING — Michael Wheeler, Editor, Harvest House, Montreal, 1969, $4.50.

This useful collection is based on the Background Papers and Proceedings of the Canadian Conference on Housing, October 1968, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Welfare Council.

Two-thirds of the book is taken up by the Background Papers: Donnison's panoramic view of **Housing Problems and Policies;** Rose on **Canadian Housing Policies;** Illing on **The Rising Cost of Housing and Problems of Financing;** Lippman on **Social Effects of the Housing Environment;** Colburn on **Health and Housing.**

The remaining third arises from the presentations and discussions which took place at the highly structured conference itself. They give an excellent spectrum of problems and concerns in Canadian housing as seen by a very diversified group of people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GRADUATE THESES — One provincial government research department has expressed a desire to know about graduate student theses in the urban and regional field. The School of Urban and Regional Planning and the Department of Geography at the University of Waterloo have expressed their willingness to meet this request by compiling a list of graduate theses carefully selected for their content and quality. This will probably be done in the fall. Any other universities interested in contributing in this way are cordially invited to write to the Director, Planning & Resources Institute, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

METRO TORONTO RESEARCH PROJECTS — Staff of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board are engaged in the following research projects, which constitute a significant proportion of the Board's proposed 1970 work program.

(A)—Metropolitan Plan Review — Housing Needs by Housing Type: a study to estimate housing necessary to accommodate predicted population growth by 2001, through conversion of population into households by size, and projected growth in housing stock. B. Elwood, Director, Research Division.

(B)—Metropolitan Plan Review — Determination of Environmental Deficiencies: a study to assess current environmental deficiencies in region and those of 1995 (assuming no policy changes) and to define ecological and environmental objectives of region and suggest appropriate means of achieving these. J. Turnbull, Director, Land Use Division.

(C)—Zoning Classification Code: an analysis of zoning classifications, nomenclature, and regulations, in use in 19 municipalities in the Metro Toronto Planning Board. J. Turnbull, Director, Land Use Division.

(D)—Revision of Data Bank Manual: assessment data, population, housing to be transferred to Basic Planning Tape, occupancy and land use coded by geographical areas. Tabulating programs proposed for data retrieval. B. Elwood, Director, Research Division.

(E)—Metropolitan Plan Review — Population Distribution, Housing Composition and Ecological Analysis: a study to examine possible alternatives, long range development plans with reference to urban form, apartments, and control of air, water, and soil pollution so as to determine related infrastructure. J. Turnbull, Director, Land Use Division.

(F)—Re-examination of Metropolitan Transportation Plan: a study in co-operation with Land Use and Research Divisions to test alternative development plans against proposed road and expressway systems, with some increased emphasis on Central Area problems.

MOBILE HOME STUDY— Studies covering several aspects of mobile homes are currently under way.

The Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation, while not undertaking original work of their own, have compiled an 8 page bibliography on all aspects of the subject and would like to know of any studies under way or contemplated. Contact Mr. Michael Pine, Senior Architect, C.M.H.C., Ottawa.

The Department of Trade & Industry, Ottawa, are studying the scope and potential of the mobile home industry. Contact Mr. T. Boswell of that department.

The Canadian Standards Association are well advanced with a study of standards for "mobile housing sub-divisions". Contact Mr. P. E. Kent, Manager, Industry & Trade Relations, Canadian Standards Association, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario.

The mobile home industry in Canada is represented by The Canadian Mobile Home & Travel Trailer Association, 55 York Street, Toronto, Executive Secretary, Mr. Frank Young.

Also of interest may be the 24 page brief submitted by the Association to the (Hellyer) Task Force on Housing and Urban Development, in December 1968.

AND A PARTRIDGE IN A PEAR TREE

(From March, 1970 PIBC Newsletter)

We proudly present another case in Administrative Law! This particular one may be of some legal interest, but it deserves recording for posterity because of His Honour's wry wit and literary ability. It is the case brought by the District of North Saanich against Roland S. Alger, for an alleged contravention to the Zoning By-law. It was heard in the County Court of Victoria on the 30th of September, 1969, by His Honour Judge MONTAGUE TYRWHITT-DRAKE. The following is the complete text of the "Reasons for Judgement." Read on—

This action is brought under sections 734 and 735 of the Municipal Act, 1960 R.S.B.C. cap. 255; the Attorney-General has been notified of the proceedings and has declined to intervene. The plaintiff municipal corporation, of which the defendant is an inhabitant, seeks a permanent injunction to restrain the defendant from perpetrating a breach of its zoning by-law.

The defendant occupies land in an area zoned for residential use. It is alleged that he carries on a farming operation in contravention of the by-law. Farming is not a permitted use in any residential zone of the municipality.

It was argued, though not very strenuously, that the defendant's activities on his land constitute a non-conforming use: I am quite unable to find from the evidence that such is the

case; there is nothing to indicate that agricultural pursuits have been carried on continuously on the defendant's land from times before the coming into force of zoning regulations and the present. Whatever may be the use to which the defendant puts the land, it is not a non-conforming use in the eye of the law.

All relevant by-laws and regulations are before me, and the only question for determination is whether or not in the light of these and other definitions which the law can recognize, the defendant is using land for some purpose not within the uses permitted by the plaintiff's zoning by-law. He keeps some animals on the property, he grows vegetables. I must examine the evidence in some detail in order to determine this question.

The fee of the land in question is vested in the wife of the defendant and her father, but the defendant is the head of the occupying family, and is resident thereon. It is clear, and I find, that he speaks for the family and controls the use to which the land is put.

Early in 1966, certain neighbours of the defendant presented a petition to the Municipal Council of the plaintiff, complaining of the presence of livestock on the defendant's premises. On the 7th of June of that year, the Municipal Clerk wrote to the defendant informing him that his 'keeping stock' was in contravention of the zoning regulations then in force (and now embodied in the by-law) and requesting him to move the stock at once to land zoned otherwise than for residential use. It is not questioned that the stock referred to consisted at that time of cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks in a number not usually to be found on premises in a residential area.

In July of 1967 Mr. M. W. E. Allen, the Municipal Clerk Treasurer, visited the defendant's premises, where he was hospitably received. He inspected the place, and found thereon two cows, two calves, three pigs, ten ducks, and 150 chickens. The total area of the property is 1.43 acres, and it is Mr. Allen's opinion that is was being farmed.

What is a farm? The word is derived from the Old English 'feorm' meaning 'rent'. For the purposes of this action, though, Definition 5 in the current Shorter Oxford Dictionary appears to be apposite: a farm is 'a tract to land held (originally under lease, hence 'feorm') for the purpose of cultivation.'

The same dictionary (with which that of Murray is in substantial agreement) defines the verb 'farm' as meaning 'to cultivate or till'. A farmer is one who farms land; he is a cultivator, a husbandman, an agriculturalist. In the United States, where the practise of farming is much the same as in Canada, a farmer has been judicially described as "an individual, primarily, bona fide, personally engaged in producing products of the soil, raising stock etc., the principal part of whose income is derived from the operation." **In re Davis** 22 Fed. Supp. 12.

The gerundive form of this verb means the business of cultivating land, and the production of food by natural processes.

In Canada we have a statutory definition of 'farmer'. It is found in the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act. Though this statute is in no way applicable to the situation before me, and indeed appears to be concerned with the relief of the cereal miners of the central provinces rather than the operations of those cultivators who adhere to the classical modes of agriculture (vid. Virgil, **Georgic II**) yet the definition is interesting as indicating what may be parliamentary thinking on the subject. Parliament defines a farmer as 'a person whose principal occupation consists in farming or the tillage of the soil'.

In Re Beck (1940) 1 W.W.R. 609, one who runs the land 'for his own profit' was held to be a farmer within this definition.

The zoning by-law in question defines farming in S. 3:01 as "cultivated land or using land for agricultural, horticultural, poultry raising, stock raising, dairying, fur farming and beekeeping purposes, or any or all of them;" It is a fair inference from this language, in my view, that such uses as the by-law includes in its definition of 'farming' are intended to be activities by which the cultivator makes his living and which constitute his main occupation.

From all this it would appear reasonable to conclude that to be a farmer one must be primarily engaged in agriculture, and derive one's living from it.

There is also the farmer who makes his living from the land, but to whom commercial gain is a consideration secondary to food. His subsistence farm would still be characterized as requiring the exclusive attention of its proprietor.

The defendant here is a fireman and has been so employed at all material times. This employment occupies his working time and provides his income. He is not a farmer, and the land he occupies is not a farm.

But whether or not the land is used for farming is not the whole question. Is the use to which he puts it in contravention of the by-law?

By-law 12 (Ex. 1), in S. 4:01, restricts land use in residential zones to "residential uses". Professional offices and certain "home crafts" are allowed under certain conditions. A number of crafts are strictly prohibited, but there is no evidence that the defendant follows any of them, from ammonia manufacturing (through a long alphabetical list) to keeping a yard for the storage of solid fuels. The lawfulness or otherwise of his land use depends, then, upon the meaning which is to be given to the word "residential".

The primary purpose of every zoning by-law is the preservation of amenity in the community to which it applies, and consequently a fair and liberal construction must be put upon its terms: **Re Esquimalt and Wood** (1965) 46 D.L.R. 763. And it seems to me that in considering amenity, one should have regard to the character of the particular community concerned, in the light of which particular precedents relating to other places may have little application. It is enough, I apprehend, to observe that criteria valid in urban surroundings are not necessarily those which can reasonably be applied to a rural community such as North Saanich. What is proper in that favoured corner would probably be terrifying to the cliff-dwelling helots who inhabit the dire conurbation of Eastern Canada, while the standards by which such persons regulate their land uses would excite the derision of the amiable rustics of the Peninsula.

The by-law in question here has nothing to say as to what is permissible, in the way of animals and vegetables, to residents of residential zones. Sensible, no doubt, of the volume of raucous controversy which would inevitably arise from any attempt to legislate upon such a sensitive topic, the Municipal Council of the plaintiff has wisely refrained from doing any more than indicate the outlines of a general framework, leaving it to the judiciary to undertake the delicate task of drawing the line in individual cases. In performing this duty here, I take refuge in the dictum of Lord Coleridge C.J. when he said: "The Attorney-General has asked where we are to draw the line. The answer is that it is not necessary to draw it at any precise point. It is enough for us to say that the present case is on the right side of any reasonable line that could be drawn." **Mayor etc. of Southport v. Morriss** (1893) 1 Q.B. 359 (361). As previously stated,

what is correct in one place is not necessarily correct in another. It is a matter of degree, "as most questions are, when nicely analyzed": (**Rideout v. Knox** (1889) 19 N.E. 390 at 392, per Holmes J.)

What, then, is amenity in the residential zone of North Saanich where the defendant lives?

In order to find the nature of the amenity of any given community, one must have regard not only to the zoning regulations of that community (which here are silent on the particular point of controversy) but to the standards, the norm, to which the inhabitants conform. In this case I have considerable evidence before me as to the animal population and produce grown on a number of neighbouring premises, and suffice it to say that an environment which tolerates with equanimity the presence of sheep, horses, goats, pigs, pheasants and peacocks, to say nothing of a considerable production of small fruits and vegetables, should hardly be heard to complain of the presence of a few creatures of purely domestic import. I refer to the presence, at the time of the trial, on the premises of the defendant of Flossie, an elderly milk cow (and her occasional offspring, for I take judicial notice of the fact that you cannot have milk without also having calves from time to time), a dog, a cat, a few fowls, some ducks, and an extensive vegetable garden.

There is no evidence that the various sheep and so on affect the amenity of the community in the slightest degree. The peacocks, whose habit of screeching at inopportune hours must be extremely trying to many people, appear to meet with general approval. Even the defendant's ducks would seem to be regarded with an indulgent eye: and no wonder, for the duck is a bird of amiable and unassuming disposition (if prone to fits of absent-mindedness at times) when compared to such noisy and vulgar exotics as the pheasant and the peacock.

In determining what sort of animal population a person may keep on his residential premises, there are many factors to be considered, all of them bearing upon the question of community amenity. The size of the parcel of land is important; the nature of the beasts thereon, and their status — are they beasts of burden, agricultural products, or pets (either domestic or ferae naturae)? What about useful creatures such as gun dogs, which fall into none of these categories?

As matters stand at present, it is my opinion that no action would lie. On the 1.43 acres occupied by the defendant there is ample room for Flossie, his few fowls and his vegetables. I do not think that in the residential R2 zone where the defendant lives in North Saanich he offends the provisions of the by-law when he keeps such animals as are reasonably required for him to provide his immediate family with healthy food. Those creatures which form part of his reasonable domestic arrangements, in other words, are permissible under the by-law.

But the plaintiff seeks to restrain the situation which existed at the time the action was brought; namely, the presence of two cows, two calves, possibly some steers, 150 chickens, and so on. Indeed, it is difficult to justify so many chickens: they far exceed the egg and poultry requirements of any reasonable family, however gargantuan its appetite. Life among the omelettes would soon pall. Likewise, two cows is a trifle excessive, as are steers. In my view, the presence of so many animals at the institution of the action was in excess of purely domestic requirements, and constituted a breach of the by-law.

Whether an injunction will be granted in these circumstances is a matter of discretion: **Radimer & Radimer v. Pucci** (1944) O.W.N. 662. In **Lyons, Son & Co. v Gulliver** (1914) 1 Ch. 631 the Court obtained an undertaking from the defendant that he would not permit the renewal of the actionable nuisance which he had abated between the start of proceedings and the trial; there were dicta in the Court of Appeal to the effect that, notwithstanding the abatement before trial, the right to an injuction still persisted.

On the facts which were shown to exist at the commencement of these proceedings, then, the plaintiff is entitled to an injuction to restrain the defendant from keeping farm animals on the property he occupies in excess of such as are adequate for the supply of dairy and poultry products to his immediate family.

Costs were not asked for, and in the circumstances I do not think there should be any order.

(submitted by Don South)

HIGHLIGHTS OF CMHC ANNUAL REPORT 1969

In looking back at the "sixties" the most striking feature, so far as housing is concerned, is the paradox of a significant improvement in overall housing conditions accompanied by a growing public concern with the housing situation. (p. 4, par. 1).

In excess of 1.5 million dwellings, or more than one-quarter of the present housing stock, were built during this period. The activity, much of it taking the form of rental dwellings, accommodated not only the increase in the number of families and the large increase in non-family households which took place, but also permitted a reduction in the number of crowded households. It also made possible, through replacements, a reduction in the number of obsolete dwellings. At the same time there was, through improvements and modernization, a significant upgrading of the quality of existing dwellings. (p. 4, par. 2).

This improvement in housing conditions was real, however prosaic the indicators by which it has to be measured. In terms of the quality of the housing inventory, it is reasonably certain the next census will show there has been a significant decline in the number of dwellings judged to be in need

FAITS SAILLANTS DU RAPPORT ANNUEL SCHL. 1969

Une des caracteristiques qui a le plus marqué les années "soixante" en ce qui concerne l'habitation, est sans doute la situation paradoxale produite par une amélioration importante de la situation du logement en géréral et par une préoccupation de plus en plus grande de la part du public en général à l'égard de la situation du logement (p. 4, par. 1)

Plus de 1.5 million d'habitations, soit plus du quart de tous les logements disponibles en ce moment, ont été construites durant cette période. Toute cette construction, dont une grande partie est constituée de logements à loyer, a répondu aux besoins du nombre croissant de nouvelles familles, du très grand nombre de ménages non familiaux qui se sont formés et a permis de réduire le nombre de ménages qui partageaient un logement. Elle a aussi aidé à réduire le nombre d'habitations vétustes et délabrées. Il s'est produit en même temps, grace à des travaux d'amélioration et de modernisation, un relèvement important de la qualité des batiments existants. (p. 4, par. 2).

Cette amélioration de la situation a été réelle, quelque prosaiques que soient les indicateurs qui servent à l'évaluer. (p. 4, par. 3).

of major repair, from 254,000 units at the beginning of the decade to probably fewer than 150,000 dwellings now. Certainly the number of dwellings lacking modern plumbing facilities such as bath or shower, now regarded as standard equipment, declined by close to 50 percent in less than a decade from 891,000 to 442,000 dwellings. And, over-lapping with these figures, the number of dwellings without flush toilets declined from 670,000 to 324,000. (p. 4, par. 3).

Despite these improvements housing became one of the major subjects of public concern and debate during the second half of the "sixties" in a way that had not been matched since the immediate post-war years of the late "forties". (p. 4, par. 5).

The immediate cause of this was the cut-back in new housing production which began in the second half of 1965 and continued over the next eighteen months, coinciding with the highest level of immigration experienced since the late "fifties". (p. 4. par. 6).

Marked declines in vacancy rates and marked increases in rents and prices were the immediate consequences of the decline in new housing production with the initial effects being felt most acutely by those whose housing expectations were most abruptly affected (p. 5, par. 1).

Perhaps even more important in contributing to the concern about housing, although less immediately apparent, were rising expectations about living standards which were not to be easily reconciled with a slowing down in the actual rate of progress. (p. 5, par. 2).

While these concerns must temper any assessment of the "sixties" they should not inhibit recognition of some significant developments of the decade which are going to influence progress in dealing with housing throughout the "seventies." (p. 5, par. 3).

The developments were of two kinds. On the one hand a series of measures were taken which had as their intended effect the generation of a larger volume of new housing production through the operation of the private housing market. On the other hand there developed in the "mid-sixties", partly in response to Federal measures, provincial commitments to the housing of low-income people on a scale previously unknown. (p. 5, par.4).

These developments relating both to the private housing market and to the direct provision of housing for low-income people do not exhaust the need for improved instruments of housing policy. It may be, for example, that the most pressing need now is for arrangements that allow much greater flexibility in responding to different housing needs and priorities across the country. Nevertheless, it may not be unreasonable to characterise the decade of the "sixties" as one marked particularly by the development of significant new housing policy instruments and to suggest that the "seventies" will be primarily concerned with the way in which they are used. (p. 7, par. 3).

House-building activity in 1969 was dominated by two circumstances. First was the effect on housing starts in the first half of the year of a massive injection of mortgage funds from both private and public sources in the last few months of 1968. This was reflected in housing starts at a rate of 270,600 units in the first quarter of 1969 and 218,000 units in the second quarter. The second circumstance, which was of special concern in the second half of the year, was the effect of the high and rising level of interest rates on the supply of mortgage funds and on housebuilding activity.

En ce qui concerne la qualité de l'inventaire des habitations, il est raisonnablement certain de croire que le prochain recensement indiquera une baisse importante du nombre d'habitations ayant besoin de réparations importantes, soit de 254,000 unités au début de la décennie à un peu moins de 150,000 sans doute à l'heure actuelle. Il est établi que le nombre d'habitations n'ayant pas d'installations modernes de plomberie comme la baignoire ou le bain-douche, que l'on considère comme de l'équipement régulier, a diminué de près de 50 p. 100 en moins d'une décennie, ce qui veut dire de 891,000 logements à 442,000 logements. On pourrait mentionner en même temps que le nombre d'habitations sans toilette à chasse d'eau est passé de 670,000 à 324,000. (p. 4, par. 4).

Malgré toutes ces améliorations, l'habitation est devenue un des principaux sujets de préoccupation dans le grand public et une question qui a fait couler plus d'encre à la fin des années "soixante" que jamais auparavant depuis l'après-guerre. (p. 4, par. 6).

La cause immédiate a été le ralentissement dans la production de nouvelles habitations qui a commencé à se manifester au deuxième sémestre de 1965 et qui s'est maintenu au cours des dix-huit mois suivants, ce qui a coincidé avec l'arrivee au pays du plus grand nombre d'immigrants depuis la fin des années "cinquante". (p. 5, par. 1).

Des baisses sensibles dans le nombre de logements vacants ainsi que la forte augmentation des loyers et des prix ont été les conséquences immédiates de la production réduite d'habitations; les premiers effets en ont été le plus fortement res sentis par ceux qui ont dû renoncer à ce moment-là à l'espoir de devenir propriétaires d'une maison. (p. 5, par. 2).

Un autre facteur de préoccupation au sujet de l'habitation a été l'anticipation de normes de vie améliorées qu'il a été difficile de concilier avec le ralentissement du progrès réalisé (p. 5, par. 3).

Alors qu'il faut tenir compte de ces préoccupations dans toute l'évaluation des années "soixante", elles ne doivent pas nous empêcher de reconnaltre certains progrès importants réalisés au cours de cette décennie et qui sont de nature à influer sur les progrès à réaliser dans le domaine de l'habitation au cours de cette nouvelle décennie. (p. 5, par. 4).

Ces progrès ont été de deux sortes. D'une part, des mesures ont été prises pour permettre au secteur privé d'augmenter sa production de nouvelles habitations. D'autre part, vers le milieu de cette décennie, et en partie à la suite de dispositions prises par le gouvernement fédéral, les provinces se sont engagées à produire plus d'habitations pour les gens à faible revenu, que jamais auparavant. (p. 7, par. 1).

Ces développements relatifs à la fois au marché privé de l'habitation et à l'aide fournie directement pour loger les personnes à faible revenu ne suffisent pas toutefois à satisfaire le besoin de trouver de nouveaux moyens d'améliorer la politique du logement. Il se peut, par exemple, que le besoin le plus pressant consiste à concevoir des arrangements qui permettraient d'avoir recours à des moyens plus souples pour répondre aux divers besoins de logements, surtout de ceux qui constituent des priorités dans tout le pays. Néanmoins, il serait sans doute raisonnable de caractériser les années "soixante" comme une décennie particulièrement remarquable par la poursuite et la découverte de moyens ayant permis d'établir une nouvelle politique du logement et de laisser supposer que la décennie qui commence aura pour préoccupation principale de mettre ces moyens en oeuvre. (p. 8, par. 1).

Deux facteurs ont influé surtout sur la construction d'habitations en 1969. En premier lieu, une injection massive de capitaux hypothécaires provenant du secteur privé et du

As events turned out, housing starts averaged an annual rate of a little over 190,000 units in the second half of the year to yield total starts for the year of 210,415 units. (p. 10, par. 2).

While total starts for the year, and their level at year-end, were higher than some forecasts had suggested, there was some decline in the flow of mortgage funds signalling the likelihood of a lower rate of housing starts in the first few months of 1970. (p. 10, par. 3).

More than one-half of the Corporation's 1969 capital budget of $680 million, or $359 million, had been allocated to housing for low-income families and elderly people, with a further $55 million directed to housing for students. This was in addition to $170 million for direct mortgage loans to home-owners, with special emphasis on those of lower income and those in outlying areas where access to the private market was limited. (p. 10, par. 5).

secteur public durant les derniers mois de 1968, a produit son effet sur la mise en chantier au cours du premier semestre de l'année 1969. Au premier trimestre, on estimait en effet que le taux annuel de la mise en chantier serait de 270,600 unités et au deuxième trimestre, ce taux annuel était de 218,000 unités. Le second facteur, qui a été un sujet de préoccupation assez prononcée durant le second semestre de l'année, a été la hausse constante des taux d'intérêt et son effet sur la disponibilité de capitaux hypothécaires et sur la construction d'habitation dans son ensemble, de sorte que le taux annuel de la mise en chantier pour ce second semestre est descendu jusqu'à un peu plus de 190,000 unités et qu'en réalité, le nombre total de logements mis en chantier pour toute l'année s'est élevé à 210,415 unités. (p. 10, par. 1).

Bien que ce total annuel de la mise en chantier ait dépassé les prévisions, on a constaté, par ailleurs, une réduction de l'afflux de deniers hypothécaires, ce qui a permis de croire que le taux de mise en chantier pour les premiers mois de l'année 1970 serait à la baisse. (p. 10, par. 2).

La somme de 359 millions de dollars, soit plus de la moitié du budget des immobilisations de la Société pour 1969, qui était de 680 millions, avait été affectée à la production de logements pour les familles à faible revenu et les personnes agées; par ailleurs, 55 millions avaient été employés à loger des étudiants. Il faut aussi ajouter 170 millions en prêts hypothécaires consentis directement à de futurs propriétaires ne jouissant que d'un faible revenu et habitant des régions éloignées qui ne peuvent pas facilement obtenir un logement sur le marché privé. (p. 10, par. 4).

NATIONAL PARKS SCHOLARSHIPS

For the fourth consecutive year the National Parks Service of Canada is offering nine $2,000 scholarships to Canadians studying at Canadian universities and engaged in graduate work on the planning and management of natural parks and outdoor recreation areas.

With visitor attendance at Canada's national parks growing by an average of 10 per cent per year, it is becoming increasingly difficult to provide adequate facilities for outdoor recreation and yet protect the natural values that are the very reason for the park's popularity. The National Parks Service scholarships are part of a program designed to ensure that highly trained personnel will be available to plan, interpret and manage the parks to best advantage.

Applications for the scholarships should be sent to the Director, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa. They should arrive not later than May 15, 1970. Details of degrees held, proposed course of study (which must be at a Canadian university during the 1970-71 academic year), and career plans should be mentioned. The awards will be announced in June 1970.

School News

Several Canadian universities are offering programs in environmental or regional studies.

The Division of Environmental Studies at the **University of Waterloo** brings together four areas of study — architecture, geography, urban and regional planning, and man-environment studies — to promote an environmental outlook among professionals and educate citizens to environmental issues. For further information contact the Office of the Dean, Division of Environmental Studies at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

The University of Western Ontario, Ontario, Canada, offers a Master of Engineering Program in Environmental Engineering. This program includes courses in air and water pollution, environmental biology, the legal and administrative controls of pollution, urban and regional development, and medical effects of pollution. For information write the Secretary, Faculty of Engineering Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

The University of Manitoba is offering a degree in Natural Resources Management with courses in four main areas: Resources, economics, administration, and analysis.

The University of Ottawa has opened a Research and Study Centre of Regional Development which offers an interdisciplinary program including the study of ecological processes, social and institutional processes, and analytical methods. Study leads to an MA in Regional Planning. For information contact the Regional Development Research Center, Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts, University of Ottawa, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

MASTERS IN PLANNING — QUEENS U

A new two-year graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Planning is being developed at Queen's University with a view to enrolling first students in September, 1970. It is intended that a multi-disciplined approach will be followed in the development of the program, which, in the early stages, will rely substantially on existing university resources in addition to a core of full-time staff attached to the School. The core will consist mainly of professional planners.

BROCK U. URBAN AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Brock University has established a special interest in the field of Urban Affairs. Students seeking to pursue a course of studies with an urban emphasis may: (1) Major in a **specialist program** offered through a relevant department (e.g. Economics, Geography, Politics, Sociology, Geological Sciences, Biological Sciences). The interest in urban affairs will then be reflected in the choice of subjects within that department, and by the selection of appropriate elective subjects; (2) Enrol in an **interdepartmental program** with a focus in urban studies and select an appropriate grouping of courses from the offerings of several departments.

The aim of such a program is to introduce the student to the problems associated with the growth and development of cities in a multi-disciplinary context.

For information: The Chairman, Department of Geography, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario.

U of TORONTO EXTENSION COURSES

The Extension division of the University of Toronto has developed a series of individual courses dealing with the city and the region. They are designed to provide both professionals and interested laymen with the opportunity to study and explore current research, theories and examples with authorities in the field.

Three courses are being offered this year: Studies of Contemporary Urban and Regional Planning; Urban Renewal and Housing Problems; Natural Resources and their Management. Subjects to be covered in future years include: history of cities; urban transportation; citizen participation in planning; quality of the environment; planning in Metropolitan Toronto.

Career Opportunities

(Please send future insertions to The Town Planning Institute of Canada, 80 King Street W., Suite 1507, Toronto 1, Ont.)

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA has opening for PLANNING OFFICER, **VICTORIA.**

Salary: $626 rising to $755 per month OR $820, rising to $965 per month, depending upon qualifications;

To be responsible under direction, for the preparation of complete community and regional plans including all necessary examination of areas, consultations, public presentations reports and drafting of plans and regulations.

Applicants must be Canadian citizens or British subjects with university graduation in related field; to qualify for higher salary quoted, must have at least three years' responsible planning experience and membership in Town Planning Institute of Canada, or five years' experience.

Obtain applications from Civil Service Commission of British Columbia, 544 Michigan Street, VICTORIA, and return IMMEDIATELY.

COMPETITION No. 70:325.

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA requires an ASSISTANT DIRECTOR — CURRENT PLANNING DIVISION.

Salary: $14,472 to $17,196 per annum (as of July 1, 1970 — $14,748 to $17,520 per annum) plus generous fringe benefits. University Graduation in Architecture, Civil Engineering, Economics or a related field and preferably a post graduate degree or diploma in City Planning. Considerable experience at a senior level in City Planning, particularly in dealing with staff responsible for major re-zoning and development applications. As Director of the Division, to initiate, direct and process district studies in all parts of the city and to supervise such matters as major development proposals. Applications to be obtained from and returned, along with a detailed resume, to the Director of Personnel Services, 453 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver 10, B.C. Please quote competition P-7240A.

PLANNER for the **CITY OF VICTORIA.**

Salary Range: $12,108 — $14,628. Starting salary commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Applications are invited from qualified and experienced Planners for a position responsible to the Director of the Department of Community Development. Applicants must have a degree in Engineering or other appropriate discipline, together with a recognized qualification in Planning.

Responsibilities will include the development of a detailed master plan including development schemes, preparation of urban renewal proposals, assistance in the development and application of programmes of original research. Applicants must be capable of initiating proposals, to illustrate planning schemes graphically, and to write detailed and comprehensive reports. A comprehensive fringe benefit programme will apply, including a medical scheme, group life, sick leave and superannuation, and other allowances.

Applications in writing, stating age, experience, qualifications and earliest date services available, will be received by the Personnel Director, City Hall, Centennial Square, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, as soon as possible.

SASKATCHEWAN, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS —DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY PLANNING.

Salary up to $16,080.

The Director is responsible for all community and regional planning functions of the province, and for the administration of the Community Planning Branch.

The position requires a person with a graduate planning degree, extensive responsible professional experience, and outstanding communications ability.

Application forms and full information are available from: Department of Municipal Affairs, Government Administration Building, REGINA, Saskatchewan. Applications to be submitted to the Deputy Minister.

CITY OF KINGSTON requires DIRECTOR — PLANNING AND URBAN RENEWAL.

Qualifications: University degree — Majoring in Planning and ten years of municipal planning experience at a senior level, preferably Canadian.

Duties: Head of Planning Department and responsible for: Official Plan and amendments — Urban renewal and development schemes — Zoning amendments and development control — Subdivision regulations — Liaison with area municipalities. Kingston is a growing municipality of approximately 60,000 population with a committee type of civic government. **Salary:** 1970 Salary Range — $15,775 to $19,660.

Excellent employment conditions and benefits. Detailed resumes will be received in confidence.

Apply: Mr. K. S. Ready, Personnel Officer, City Hall, Kingston, Ontario.

CENTRAL ONTARIO JOINT PLANNING BOARD, OSHAWA, ONTARIO — The Central Ontario Joint Planning Board has an employment opportunity for two Planners as outlined below. The Board, with an area of jurisdiction of 200 square miles located immediately east of Metropolitan Toronto, serves as a regional planning and local planning advisory agency for two rural and three urban municipalities containing a population of approximately 135,000.

In its five year history, several surveys and analysis reports have been completed and in 1969 a Regional Plan Report for the planning area was published. A Waterfront Plan is now in preparation.

In addition to the regional and local planning activities, the Board and its staff are involved in an integrated area study with the objective of establishing a regional government and a regional development proposal for an area which could be considerably larger than the present planning area.

The Board employs a permanent staff of nine and each of the professional staff is encouraged to illustrate initiative and creativity in organizing planning studies and undertaking various projects. Both positions offer an opportunity for the individual to become involved in all aspects of planning, with participation at Committee, Board and Council meetings.

A diversified, action-oriented program has been adopted for 1970 and the future prospects for involvement in regional planning and the formulation of a regional government system appear excellent.

Benefits: Competitive salaries, three weeks annual vacation after the first year and participating fringe benefit programs.

PLANNER — Transportation.

Qualifications: Recognized qualifications in urban and regional planning with a background and experience in transportation planning, or recognized qualifications in traffic engineering with experience in planning.

Duties: To undertake studies and prepare reports oriented towards transportation planning on a regional and local scale and to act as the resource personnel for transportation considerations in all projects undertaken by the Board.

PLANNER — General.

Qualifications: Planning qualifications from a recognized University with eligibility for membership in the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Experience preferred.

Duties: To undertake regional and local planning studies and special projects relating to the total planning activity in the region. To advise local agencies on matters of regional concern.

Enquiries by correspondence or telephone regarding these permanent positions with a growing regional planning agency should be directed to: Director of Planning, Central Ontario Joint Planning Board, Oshawa Shopping Centre, King Street West, Oshawa, Ontario. Telephone: (416) 723-3411.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH — PLANNING DIRECTOR

Applications are invited for the position of Planning Director for the City of Peterborough Planning Department.

The successful applicant will be in charge of a newly reorganized department of the municipal government, supervise planning staff and act in an advisory manner to an appointed Planning Board and to the City in a wide range of planning matters including an Official Plan, Zoning By-laws, subdivision applications, etcetera.

The Planning Director will propose policy and procedural changes, extend local knowledge of community planning and promote good public relations in regard to planning.

Applicants will:— hold a degree from a University of recognized standing or membership in the Town Planning Institute of Canada. — Will have several years of progressively responsible experience in the field of community planning. — Will have demonstrated administrative and supervisory ability.

Salary will be commensurate with experience and applications should be marked confidential and addressed to, City Administrator, City Hall, Peterborough, Ontario.

SENIOR PLANNER — **TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN** — Under general direction of the Director of Planning, to take charge of specific amendments to the official plan, secondary plans and major projects. Present planning staff establishment of 8 persons, located in an urbanizing township bordering Metropolitan Toronto.

Salary will be competitive for right person. T.P.I.C. membership preferred.

Apply:—Personnel Department, Township of Vaughan, Maple, Ontario.

Position Wanted

(Please send furture insertions to The Town Planning Institute of Canada)

PLANNER from BRITAIN— Graduate with B.A. Honours in Geography (Reading, England 1964). Diploma in Town Planing (Strathclyde University, Glasgow, 1969) seeks responsible position with private firm, provincial or regional planning commission. Experience: 4 years with City of Glasgow, in urban renewal and control of development, 1½ years with Cumbernauld New Town Development Corporation, preparation of planning reports and town expansion program. For further details contact A. M. Hambridge, 79b Bruce House, Allanfauld Road, Cumbernauld, Glasgow, Scotland.

Coming Events

May

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE ANNUAL CONFERENCE — May 12-15. University of Wales, Great Hall, Cardiff, Wales. The detailed program is yet to be announced. For information write The Town Planning Institute, 26 Portland Place, London W1, England.

ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA — May 13-16, Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Exec.-Sec. Maurice G. Holdhum, Suite 1104 - 151 Slatter Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF HOUSING AND PLANNING ROYAL CONGRESS — May 17-22, Barcelona, Spain, A.I.P. - A.S.P.O. tour, May 14-24. For information on I.F.H.P. membership or the Royal Congress Registration write I.F.H.P., 43 Wassenaarsdweg, Hague the Netherlands.

INSTITUTE OF ZONING — May 21-23, Pere Marquette State Park, Grafton, Illinois. For zoning board members, zoning enforcement officials and elected officials. Write to Professor Clyde W. Forrest, Bureau of Community Planning, 1242 W. California, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

June

COMMUNITY IN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE — June 15-18, Toronto Skyline Hotel, Toronto, Ontario. For information and periodic bulletins on the conference write Mr. C. D. Shepard, Chairman of the conference, c/o Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale, Ottawa 3, Ontario.

June 29 - July 24 — NETWORKS AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (from Man's Movement to his Communications), Athens Center of Ekistics — Write P. Psomopoulos, Vice-President, Athens Center of Ekistics, P. O. Box 471, Athens, Greece.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPALITIES — June 8-11, Nova Scotia Hotel, Halifax, N. S. (Exec. Dir. Claude Langlois, Canada Permanent Trust Building, 30 Metcalfe, Ottawa 4, Ont.)

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ASSOCIATION — June 14-19 — Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri (Exec. Sec. Arnold Arch, 4400 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Penn. 15213.

July

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE OF CANADA 1970 CONFERENCE — July 19-22, Edmonton, Alberta. Suggested theme: Government and Planning. Suggestions are welcome and should be addressed to the Chairman of the 1970 Conference Committee, Mr. D. L. Makale, 10140 - 140 Second Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

September

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF CANADA — September 9-11, Chateau-Frontenac, Quebec City, Quebec. (Institute Address: 897 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.)

THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SCHOOL — September 9-16, Overseas Sections, September 16-20 is to be held at the University of Swansea. For information write the Institute at 26 Portland Place, London, W1, England.

COMMUNITY PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION — September 13-17, Sheraton-Rock Hotel, Niagara Falls, Ontario. (Exec.-Dir. A. C. Drysdale, Suite 104, 214 Merton Street, Toronto 295, Ontario.)

ENGINEERING INSTITUTE OF CANADA—September 15-18, Chateau-Laurier, Ottawa. (Gen. Mgr. Pierre Bournival, 700 E.I.C. Building, 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 110, Quebec.)

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION — September 20-24, El Courtez-U.S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, California. (Exec. Dir. Mark E. Kearne, 1140 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.)

INSTITUTE OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS — September 20-24—40th Annual Meeting, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. Contact I.T.E., 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH — September 21-25, Edinburgh, Scotland. The Society includes fellows and associates of the British Town Planning Institute. Architects, surveyors, builders, municipal engineers, sections in conference include architecture in Town Planning. The schedule for the conference is a paper on noise reduction.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA — National Planning Conference, September 21-30, Winnipeg, Manitoba. For further details write C.P.A.C., 425 Gloucester Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

October

NEW YORK PLANNING FEDERATION PLANNING INSTITUTE, October 11-14 at the Homowack in Spring Glen, New York. For further information write New York Planning Federation, 488 Broadway, Albany, N.Y. 12207.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS ANNUAL CONFERENCE, October 17-21, Raddison Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. For further information write American Institute of Planners, 917 15th Street, N.W., Room 800, Washington, D.C. 20005.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE ON POLLUTION CONTROL — October 18-21, Calgary Inn, Calgary, Alberta. (Sec.-Treas. Mrs. Mae Grove, P. O. Box 66, Don Mills, Ontario.)

CORRECTION

Mr. Giles Guerette and Mr. Kenneth D. Stevens are student members of T.P.I.C. and not members as previously reported.

New Members and Student Members

MEMBERS

Mr. James B. Gee, 9821 - 94th Ave., Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Dr. Gideon Golany, Associate Professor, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, College of Architecture, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24061, U.S.A.

Mr. A. P. Hammer, 1299 Rosemary Cres., Burlington, Ont.

Mr. A. B. Kowaluk, 300 St. Paul St., E., Room 226, Montreal 127, P.Q.

Mr. R. W. Tracy, 261 Briscoe Street, London 16, Ontario.

STUDENT

Mr. John A. Gartner, 14 Cavendish Street, Toronto 13, Ont.

Changes of Address

(Please send future notices of changes to The Town Planning Institute of Canada, 80 King Street West, Suite 1507, Toronto, 1, Ontario).

Mr. B. S. Bhatnagar, 867 Lyon Street, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba.

Mr. S. J. Clarke, 1303 Woodeden Drive South, Port Credit, Ontario.

Mr. John P. Coates, 207 - 1225 W. 14th Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia.

Mr. Kevin J. Cross, 330 West 58th Street, Apt. No. 4K, New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Mr. D. R. Flood, 9 Shadwell Place, Don Mills, Ontario.

Mr. James Barry Gardner, 3017 Queen Street E., Apt. B 10, Scarborough, Ontario.

Mr. Bruce Gray, 755 Avenue Road, Apt. 211, Toronto 7, Ontario.

Mr. Dennis M. Grimmer, 1284 Downham Place, Victoria, British Columbia.

Mr. Albert Ing, 4811 Cambie Street, Vancouver 9, British Columbia.

Mr. Cameron M. Kitchen, 20 Raitar Avenue, Apt. 3, Kitchener, Ontario.

M. Victor Lambert, Sutton, Quebec, c/o Universite D'Ottawa, Centre D'Etudes Regionales, 74 Est Rue Laurier, Ottawa.

Mr. Bryan H. Manning, 88 Isabella Street, Apt. 605, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. L. R. Munroe, 580 Granada Crescent, North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. John L. Northey, 212 Harvard Drive, Port Moody, British Columbia.

Mr. A. Regenstreif, 233 Deloraine Avenue, Toronto 320, Ont.

Mr. S. J. Staseson, P.Eng., Underwood McLellan & Associates Limited, 1479 Buffalo Place, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba.

Mr. Lee Tan, 38 Lillooet Crescent, Kitimat, British Columbia.

Mr. Eric W. Thrift, General Manager, N.C.C., 48 Rideau St., Ottawa 2, Ontario.

Mr. C. H. Wakelin, Assistant Planner, Capital Region District, 209 Burnes House, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.